

## REPORT

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- The studio of the Soviet Army radio station [redacted] located in Potsdam, Menzelstrasse No. 5. The transmitter station [redacted] is located in Koenigswusterhausen near Berlin. The amplifier station is in Golm/Potsdam. The offices of the station are at Potsdam, Menzelstrasse Nos. 5 and 15. Two buildings at Potsdam, Menzelstrasse No. 14 and No. 16 serve as apartments for the Russian staff of the station. The offices of the station have two direct telephone lines - one to Wuensdorf and the other to Karlshorst. There is also a short-wave connection with Moscow. The station receives its orders from Wuensdorf and - rarely - from Berlin-Karlshorst. The station is run by the Soviet Army Censorship Agency, Potsdam, through Lt. Col. Sorokin (fnu) or his deputy, Major Mastakov (fnu). The daily work of the station is directed by Lt. Col. Sorokin and never by the head of the station, Lt. Col. Porthov (fnu), who merely gives "general direction". [redacted] rather than Karlshorst is called in times of station difficulties.
- Members of the station's Russian staff are not friendly with each other; they seem [redacted]. However, [redacted] alone, take [redacted] all [redacted] ra [redacted] Be [redacted] not known how these Western articles are obtained.
- The station works on the long-wave range only. Broadcasts on week days from 6 a.m. until 12 noon consist of translations of Radio Moscow's programs. From noon until 4 p.m. its own programs are heard, and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. again Radio Moscow is heard. Its own programs are again resumed from 6 p.m. until Saturdays and Sundays from 7 a.m. until 12 noon Radio Moscow is heard. In the afternoons are devoted to the station's own programs. It has broadcast [redacted] musical program or an important political lecture or speech [redacted] transmits Radio Moscow the entire day. [redacted] programs always begin with a political lecture lasting from 10 to 12 minutes, with 30 to 60 minutes of music following. The next 30 minutes are devoted to political information such as "achievements in the USSR" and "Politics around the World" or another musical program including the

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including several songs; if it is a story about a hero-worker, patriotic songs are heard - if it is a story of military achievements, army songs are played. Pure literature is extremely rare - most programs have a political flavor. Folk-songs and sentimental songs are avoided because they might lead to homesickness among the soldiers. [redacted] uses only old tape recordings for its programs, including records of [redacted] Army choirs, Moscow theaters, and recordings. Radio Moscow [redacted] does its own tape recording. It is [redacted] to note the change in [redacted] programs after Stalin's death. Formerly [redacted] musical programs consisted of 10 percent anti-American propaganda and [redacted] programs consisted of 50 percent Communist songs. Since Stalin's death [redacted] political programs are more carefully worded. Words like [redacted] "ism" are rarely used and the [redacted] musical programs are more [redacted] German music is now transmitted, including sentimental songs. In the [redacted] Request Program", which is broadcast every Sunday afternoon or on holidays, even American songs are sometimes included. The "Army News" programs which are broadcast [redacted] at various times, consist of sports news, conversations with famous [redacted] officers and acknowledgement of those distinguished in competition. [redacted]

4. [redacted] equipment is known to include the following:

- a. 3 tape recorders (types unknown)
- b. 2 tone-amplifier devices
- c. 2 tone-cutting (sic) devices
- d. 2 tape recorders, with reproduction devices

This equipment is assigned to the control room of the studio. The studio itself has exactly the same equipment. There is a truck, driven by an enlisted man, equipped with all the devices needed for making tape recordings. This truck, however, was used only once, in the fall of 1951. Since then [redacted] been in constant repair. Two brand-new Soviet tape recorders which [redacted] received late in 1953 are also in very poor condition. In April 1953, Lt. [redacted] Portnov ordered that these two tape recorders be combined into one. The attempt [redacted] successful. Low-quality Soviet equipment, rather than sabotage, is blamed. [redacted] now 25X1 waiting for permission to buy German-made equipment.

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